Warmer; light local rains this evening.

The GREAT 50c SALE at the WHEN is a Winner.

Boys' Suits, Boys' Waists, Ladies' and Misses' \$2.50 and \$3 Waists, Men's Working Pants and Straw Hats, were the leaders yesterday.

Below we announce a few of the many items going at 50c, which is from one-half to one-sixth less than their former price:

Feather-weight \$1.25 Yeddo Straw Hats for 50c Feather-weight \$1.50 celebrated Borneo Straw Hats for .. 50c Standard makes \$3 light-colored Stiff Hats for 50c Star, King and Sun Shirt Waists for 50c \$1 and \$1.50 Fancy Wash Vests for men and boys for 50c \$1 and \$1.25 Knee Pants for...... 50c Stylish \$1 and \$1.25 Neckwear for...... 50c

THE GREAT NORTHWEST HOTEL, 68TH STREET AND MADISON AVE. CHICAGO, now open for guests. Twelve dollars pays for ten days' lodging. Excellent restaurant. Three blocks from the World's Fair Grounds. E. J. FOSTER, Agent.

ALL

TO

YIELD

MATTER

CAUSED.

CONVINCE

YOURSELF.

SOLD BY

F. WILL PANTZER,

Bates House Drug Store

Sent by mail on receipt of price; 500 a

WAGON WHEAT

Highest Market Price.

ARCADE MILLS.

FOUND IN THE WRECK.

Body of a Stranger Pulled Out of the Debris

at the Vermillion-River Bridge.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 7 .- The railroad

wreck at the Big Four bridge over the

North Fork is being rapidly cleared away.

This evening a body was found in the river

against the stone pier surrounded by a lot

of shingles. The man was rather heavy

set, with dark hair and about thirty-five

years old. He had \$1.85 in money, two

beer checks on Henry Behren's saloon

at Champaign, a revolver and some lunch

in his pocket. He also had two memoran-

dum books with the names Everett

in them. The book shows that he worked

on a farm and shoveled corn in May. It

was the first trip for brakeman William

Stone, of Lexington, Ill., and Conductor Graw is unable to establish the identity of

the remains. The coroner's jury is holding an inquest, and from the evidence already

taken the stranger does not appear to be

A temporary track has been built down

the hilleide to the wreck. Engineer Jack

Rogers refused to take his engine, No. 520,

down, considering it dangerous. A derrick

car was placed in front and engineer Thomas essayed the feat. On account of the steep grade he could not control the en-

gine, however, and the derrick car was

wrecked and the engine thrown from the

INGALLS NOT A CANDIDATE.

He Wouldn't Exchange His Present Position

for All the Governorships in the Country.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7 .- Col. W. A. Taylor,

who is an avowed candidate for Governor

before the coming Ohio Democratic con-

vention, is here. He is, likewise a veteran

journalist, whose work has been largely in

the political line. He says the delegates

to this convention are unpleaged, and that they will make their choice in the only

proper way, namely, by consultation and

President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four

and the Chesapeake & Ohio roads, who,

without his connivance, has been men-

tioned as a possible candidate for Gover-

nor, to-day gave his little boom a very black eye. "Wby, I am president of two

railroads now," said he, "and that gives me

more power and more opportunity for doing good than I could as Governor of Ohio. I

would not exchange my position for all the governorships from here to Alaska."

candidates. Speaking of the outlook for

the campaign be said: "I cannot tell.

Times like these are always bad for the

party in power. This money stringency.

Altgeld's action in Illinois, and other things that excite the public mind, are

always laid to the party in power, and men vote without reason. But I am glad these

things have come early in the administra-

tion, for it will give time for a splendid re-action two years hence."

COMET ON THE SUN'S FACE.

Photographs That Show a Heaveniy Wanderer

in Proximity to Old Sol.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 .- Prof. E.

Holden, director of the Lick observatory,

tory photographs of the sun taken about 4

P. M. yesterday, Pacific time, by C. D. Per-

rine, shows an object like a comet on the

sun's face. If any observer has photographs or drawings of the sun at that hour

the observatory would be glad to see copies

If You Are a Miserable Sufferer

With constipation, dyspepsia and billous-

Regulator. It does not require continual

Mr. Ingalis was noncommittal as to the

five;

Massey

James West written

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Thornton and

HOW

TRY

AND

HEADACHES

54 COMMERCIAL CLUB, INDIANAPOLIS.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL

EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

ACHE-HEAD.

Clicago & St. Louis. ROUTE.

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE **EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY** - TO -CHICAGO.

\$4.50 Round Trip \$4.50

Tickets good going on all trains EVERY DAY.

Good to return for ten days from date of sale.

All trains stop at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park,

Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street. 5 TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS and CHICAGO To Chicago, |No. *1 | No. *17 | No. 3 | No. *7 | No. *5 Lv. Ind'polis 11.20am 11.55am 3.55pm 11.30pm 12.45am Ar. Chicago. 5.15pm 5.45pm 9.50pm 6.55am 7.30am RETURNING.

|No.*18| No. 8 |No.*10|No.*12|No. *4 Lv. Chicago. 8.30am 1.00pm 8.10pm 9.15pm 11.30pm Ar. 1nd'polis 2.40pm 7.10pm 2.25am 3.40am 6.00am Additional trains: No. 9 leaves indianapolis at 7:10 s. m., for Lafayette.

DINING CARS on Nos. 1, 17, 8 and 18. LCCAL INDIANAPOLIS PARLOR CARS on Nos. 1 & 18 LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS SLEEPERS on Nos. 7 and 4. All day trains have parior cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and reclining-chair cars.

6 TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI As follows: Leave Indianapolis at *2:45 a. m., *4:00 a. m., *6:20 a. m., 11:05 a. m., *2:55 p. m., 7:20 p. m. GREENSBURG accommodation 4:20 3 TRAINS Daily for NORTH VERNON and LOUIS-

VILLE, leave Indianapolis *2:45 a. m., 6:20 a. m. and *2:55 p. m. 3 TRAINS for ST. LOUIS, leave at *7:30 a. m. *11:50 a. m. *11:20 p. m. For TERRE HAUTE and MATTOON, 5:20 p. m. 4 TRAINS for CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, NEW YORK and BOSTON, leave at *4:15 a. m., 9:25 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *7:25 p. m.; for MUNCIE and BENTON HARBOR at 6:00 a. m., 11:55 a. m.

3 TRAINS for BLOOMINGTON and PEORIA, leave for Peoria at *7:15 a. m., 11:55 a. m., *11:25 p, m.: for CHAMPAIGN at 5:10 p. m.
2 TRAINS for SPRINGFIELD, DAYTON and COLUMBUS, 0., leave at '3:50 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. For tickets, sleeping and parlor car accommoda-tions and full information, call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massa-chusetts avenue and Union Station, *Daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

TRAINS EACH WAY BETWEEN INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI

C., H. & D. R. R.

LEAVING INDIANAPOLIS-*2:30 a. m., *3:45 a. m., *6:10 a. m., †10:50 a. m. †2:54 p. m., *4:02 p. m. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. CITY TICKET OFFICES—Corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street, and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

THE ONLY MORNING TRAIN - TO THE -WORLD'S: FAIR.

7:00-a. m.-7:00

MONON ROUTE (L., N. A. & C. R'Y.)

Other trains leave as follows: 12:01 noon, 4:20 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 2:05 a. m. Ticket Oilices—26 South Illinois street, Union Sta-on and Massachusetts avenue.

Natural Gas Services.

Parties wishing connections should apply for same during month of August, as no orders will be taken after this month.

The Indianapolis Gas Co

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Will be sent by mail to any address for PER ANNUM.

WAGON WHEAT 54c ACME MILLING COMPANY,

802 West Washington Street.

COCKRAN TO LEAD THE FIGHT

Tammany's Chieftain Made Champion of the President's Financial Policy.

He Will Demand Unconditional Repeal of the Silver-Purchase Law and Will at Once March on the Free Coinage Camp.

President Cleveland's Message to Be Submitted to Congress at Noon To-Day.

It Will Be Short and Will Probably Recommend the Blotting Out of the Sherman Act Without a Law to Take Its Place

WILL FORCE THE FIGHT, Bourke Cockran Will Try to Repeal the

Silver-Purchase Act at Once. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- For the first time in many years the anti-free-coinage men are the aggressive element in the House of Representatives. Since the demonetization of silver in 1873 the silver men have been an aggressive element in every Congress, and have yearly demanded that atonement be offered for the "crime of 1873" and silver be restored to its place as a money metal. The militant spirit of the free-comage element is still to the front, but there has suddenly appeared an equally aggressive spirit among the hitherto conservative anti-free-coinage men, who have assumed the aggressive and demanded that the purchasing clause of the Sherman act be repealed, and that it be done unconditionally and at once. The leader of this element is a man who never follows, but always leads-the Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York. He has been known for many years as a high chieftain of Tammany, as one of the greatest orators of the day, but now he appears in a new role-the popularly recognized champion of the President's financial policy in the halls of

It is the element that has Bourke Cookran at its head that to-day hoists the black flag and declares no quarter to the advocates of free coinage. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, without reference to a committee, is the policy of Mr. Cockand he to-day conferred with the silver men to induce them to agree upon a plan whereby the issue would be fought out in the halls of Congress without awaiting the appointment of the committee and the reference necessary under the rules. According to Mr. Bland no agreement upon the subject of the silver debate in the House is probable just yet. He said this evening to a reporter that Mr. Cockran and himself had been talking about the matter, but no authorized proposition had been made and no conclusion reached. "I told Mr. Cockran that I would consult with those interested with me in regard to this question, but I have not yet been able to do so."

"What were the terms of the proposition Mr. Cockran made!" "There has been nothing definite proposed as yet. Mr. Cockran asked if we would consider a proposition looking to an arrangement under which the silver question could be discussed at once, and I told him we would listen to him." "What condition of limitation governing the situation would be acceptable to the

silver men!" "We do not want to unduly delay action in the premises," responded Mr. Bland, "but we must have opportunity to offer, discuss and vote upon amendments which we shall offer to a bill to repeal the Sherman aw. This must be granted, or there can be, in my opinion, no agreement regarding the matter."

The position of Mr. Bland is accepted by the anti-silver men as an indication that the free-coinage people will stubbornly contest every stage of repeal, and yield nothing that is not wrested by the force of superior strength on successive roll calls; if, indeed, the repealing men have the numerical strength to successfully force the issue to a determination.

COCKRAN'S PROPOSITION. In a statement to the press to-night Mr. Cockran explained that his proposition to Mr. Bland related rather to measures than to time. "The whole question," he said. "is exhausted in three propositions: First, to repeal the silver-purchase act, unconditionally; second, to repeal the silver-purchase law and revive the Bland act of 1878; third, to repeal the silver - purchase law and provide for the free coinage of silver. My suggestion is that these be offered to the House in turn and debated as fast as they are defeated, if they should be defeated. Let every body talk that wants to, and on these three propositions every body can be heard.

"What limits of time do you propose?" "I shall make none that will not be entirely agreeable to Mr. Bland, for it must be of such duration that the House will approve and adopt it. We can do nothing in this way, except by general consent. But what I want, and, if you please, the antisilver men want, is that the country may know that this House will go right to work on the subject at once and come to a vote some time. That is the main thing to be desired-that the country may be assured of

Representative Bynum, who was credited with being an associate of Mr. Cockran in the effort to bring about an agreement, said. when asked about the matter: "It is all news to me, I should consider it rather an unparliamentary proceeding to enter upon a debate of the subject in advance of the full organization of the House, or, at least, of the appointment of a committee from which a bill on the subject could be reported. Still, it might be done, resolving the House into a committee of the whole upon the state of the Union and utilizing the time until the committees are appointed and ready to work. I am in favor of the

repeal of the Sherman law-let that be un-Representative Springer, of Illinois, understood that, whatever might be the course of the House in the matter, the Senate would at once enter upon the discussion of the whole silver question.

The purposes and programme of the ultra anti-silver men are probably as well known to Representative Harter, of Ohio, as to any one, and that gentleman has a hearty. vigorous manner of expressing his views that leave no doubt in the mind of the hearer. "The first thing." he said, this afternoon, "to do, and what I believe will be insisted upon, will be the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase section of the Sherman act. After that will come discussion of something to take its place. If they are going to waste time debating the repeal the House might as well put in the time while waiting for the appointment of the committees. But what ought to be done." Mr. Harter continued. "is to let the question of circulation alone; it will take care of itself. Gold is produced faster than it is needed for coinage purposes, and if we will just let things alone Holden, director of the Lick observatory, they will right themselves; there will be telegraphs as follows: "Two Lick observatory a return of confidence, and money will be

Mr. Culbertson will introduce a bill, or seme one will in his behalf, which will provide for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act, and will also provide for the coinage of silver without charge for mintage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The bill, it is understood, in its wording, will follow as closely as may be Section 7 of the Democratic platform of 1892, which favors "the coinage of both ness seek relief at once in Simmons Liver | gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure | but the dollar unit of coinage of both

changeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safe-guards of legislation as shall in-sure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and the payment of debts." This means, it is thought, that the Democratic opponents of a bill thus framed will be Special to the Indianapolis Journal. put in the attitude before the country of opposing their own platform.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Will Be Submitted to Congress at Noon

To-Day-What Mr. Cleveland Will Say.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The President's

message would have been sent to Congress this afternoon had it not been for the early adjournment of the Senate, out of respect to the late Senator Stanford, Mr. Pruden. one of the President's secretaries, was about to enter his carriage when the announcement that the Senate had adjourned was received. Consequently, the transmission of the message was withheld till to-morrow noon. Statements as to its length and contents are necessarily more or less conjectural. From sources belearned that the message will not be more than a column and a half in length, and that it recommends the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Pro-silver Democrats exwhat they understand to be the moderation of the President's recommendations. They are informed that he recommends the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He, however, recognizes that silver is one of the money metals of this country, which must be maintained, but points out that, with the present attitude of European countries, the proper ratio between gold and silver cannot be maintained by this country alone. Therefore he does not fayor the coinage of silver under present conditions, except for subsidiary purposes. He thinks the European nations who are now depressing the price of silver can, by the suspension of its ary purposes, be coerced into an international agreement more favorable than we have heretofore had. He is in favor of silver on a parity with gold, and stands by the platform of 1892, but says that platform cannot be carried out for the reason that a fixed parity cannot be maintained. Prominent leaders of both wings of the Democratic party have had conveyed to them the impression that these are substantially the views the President will ex-The joint committee of the two houses

resentatives Springer, McMillin and ex-Speaker Reed. They will probably wait upon the President about 11 A. M., and the message will undoubtedly go to Congress immediately on its reassembling at noon

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

appointed to wait on the President and re-

ceive his announcement that he will short-

ly "communicate to them a message in

writing" consists, according to custom, of the recognized leaders on both sides, name-

ly, Senators Harris and Sherman and Rep-

Democrats to Be Assisted in Legislating for the Good of the Country. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- It is improbable that at a caucus which the Republicans have called for to-morrow morning they will take up and discuss any question of party policy. The caucus is called for the purpose of determining who shall be chosen as the representatives of the minority on the clerical and working force of the Senate. This platform is small in extent, and it is thought will not consume much time in its disposition. Concerning the policy of the party a prominent Senator, who has always been active both on the floor and in the caucus, and who has hererofore been a stalwart partisan, said this

evening that the Republicans were anxiously awaiting the suggestions of the President. "The Republicans," said he, "will interpose no objections to the treatment which may be proposed. The question of the rights of Senators to their seats is the fore this body, but we are not disposed to insist upon this, and will go to the extent of permitting that to be laid aside temporarily, so that there may be a speedy passage of such a law as the President may in his wisdom suggest, and which, it is presumed, he has assurances can be passed. The Republicans are too patriotic to attempt to provent anything that is for the good of the country, and if there is any measure that Democrats can possibly agree upon that will restore the confidence of the people, we, as a party, will support it first, and then settle the disputed questions relative to the rights of members to their

seats." JUDGE WAUGH'S POSITION.

He Will Vote for the Unconditional Repeal

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Representative Waugh, of the Ninth Indiana district, said to the Journal correspondent to-day that he would vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver-purchasing act, even though nothing was in view to take its place. "I am willing," said Judge Waugh, "to try almost anything which promises the least restoration of confidence in business circles. What we want a return to the peace and prosperity we enjoyed under the Republican administration. It is claimed by many that a repeal of the silver-purchasing law will help to restore confidence, and I am willing to try it and let the future take care of other legislation upon the subject of silver. I believe it is the duty of every man in Congress to cast aside his partisan feelings and personal ideas and assist in any move which promises the least relief from the destruction which Democratic supremacy menaces us with." Mrs. Waugh will join her husband here when the hot wave is over. Judge Waugh is in good health and is eager for the fray in Congress. There are administration Democrats in Washington who offer to bet large sums of money that the silver-purchasing act wil be repealed, and that the Senate will not offer prolonged opposition to unconditional

Hon, A. L. New a Prospective Senator. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Vice President Stevenson to-day read to the Senate the resignation of A. C. Beckwith, a Senator from the State of Wyoming. The announcement came as a considerable surprise to the Senate, though rumors to this effect have been rife in Wyoming for some days. A gentleman who stands very high in the political ranks of that State, and who just arrived in the city, is authority for the statement that it is generally believed that a plan has been arranged which, if carried to fulfillment, will see Mr. A. L. New, the recently-appointed collector of internal revenue for Wyoming, hand in his resignation as collector, and at the same time he will be named by the Governor as the successor of Mr. Beckwith. Mr. New is now in this city, accompanied by Mr. C. D. Kelly, of Cheyenne, and the presence of Mr. Kelly fills the remainder of the story. in that he is the person selected to have the position of collector made vacant by the resignation of Mr. New.

Democratic Place Hunters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON; Aug. 7 .- A few more patriotic Indiana Democrats to-day ventured to place their papers on file at the Treasury Department, announcing that they were willing to accept offices under Uncle Sam. They were Thomas F. Wolfe, a New Albany spector": E. H. Marcilliat, of Leopold, agent for the Cincinnati Cooperage Company, who asks to be appointed collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district, and Calvin S. Taylor, of Leavenworth, who seeks the position of special treasury agent at Nashville.

Hornblower May Succeed Blatchford, NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .- A report was current in the city to-day that President Cleveland had practically decided to nominate Wilmatala must be of equal intrinsic and ex- | ham B. Hornblower, of this city, to fill the | tice in the United States.

Vacancy on the United States Supreme NOVEL FINANCIAL SITUATION Samuel Blatchford, Mr. Hornblower is a graduate of Princeton and has been a member of the bar of New York for eighteen years.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- James H. Stein, & \$1,400 clerk in the Register's office of the Treasury Department, has been removed from his position. Mr. Stein is a resident of Union City, Ind., but has been a department clerk here for fifteen or twenty years.

The following Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day: Conroe, Tippecance county, J. D. Holmes, vice J. F. Jones, removed; Saint Meinrad, Spencer county, Joseph Fisher, vice Paul Ringman, removed; Sanford, Vigo county, J. T. Ricketts, vice J. B. Stickel, removed. J. B. Stickel, removed.

MORE TEARS AND HISSES

Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair Have Another Wrangle.

Mrs. Meredith Submits a Report That Causes Trouble-Proposal to Continue the Exposition Through Next Summer.

STILL QUARRELING.

Another Live Session of the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition. CHICAGO, Aug. 7 .- For four hours to-day the board of lady managers wrangled and when the board adjourned the report of Mrs. Meredith, which was the cause of all the trouble, was still before the body. There were tears, hisses, stamping and other noises. As soon as the meeting was called to order there was a desire expressed that Mrs. Nancy Houston Banks, of Kentucky, explain how a certain deposition made by Mrs. Ball, of Delaware, secretary of the committee, came to be published. The deposition was in support of Mrs. Cunningham's charge that Mrs. Meredith, chairman of the committee, had acted with "malice," This brought forth a great deal of feminine oratory, but Mrs. Banks finally explained that the first she knew of the publication of the deposition was when she saw members of the press with typewritten copies, and she at once notified the officers of the board.

Mrs. Meredith then made a report, included in which was the information that every member of the committee had signed a letter, addressed to Mrs. Palmer, asking that Mrs. Ball be excused from further service on the committee.

Then trouble began, and for three hours one parliamentary question after another was raised until even the man who sits as parliamentary expert at Mrs. Palmer's side and advises her was bewildered. As the debate grew a large number of outsiders, attracted by the noise, pushed by the guards and filled the chamber. None of the many propositions made met with the approbation of a sufficient number of members to meure adoption, and the board finaly adjourned in a very ruffled frame of mind, leaving the matter unsettled. At a meeting of the national commission,

to-day, Commissioner Goodell, of Colorado

offered a resolution reducing the salaries of

Commissioners St. Clair and Massey, members of the council of administration, to \$2,500 a year. Their present salary as members of the council is \$500 a month, and the radical reduction contemplated in the resolution brought forth considerable discuesion. Action will be taken next week. There is nearly \$100,000 to be divided among the widows, children and others dependent on the brave men who perished in the cold-storage fire. President Higinbotham, who holds, as trustee, the money subscribed within the exposition grounds and at the gates says as his explanation for not having distributed the fund in his possession, that he is waiting until he obtains complete and reliable information about the number in the families bereaved and their circumstances, so that all may receive according to their necessities. Some of the firemen's widows are complaining that they are in distress and want to know why they cannot get their

were 89,103. ANOTHER YEAR OF THE FAIR,

The paid admissions to the fair to-day

What the Representatives of Illinois in Congress Say About the Question.

share of the people's contributions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The proposition to keep open the Columbian World's Exposition throughout the summer of 1894 found its way to Washington previous to the opening of Congress, but it had not been suggested to any members of the Illinois delegation. Senator Palmer said he could not talk intelligently upon a proposition concerning which he knew absolutely nothing. Senator Cullom said he had heard such a suggestion made in Chicago, but had nothing to say beyond the fact that he would support any measure within reason which the various boards of the fair and the people of Chicago might desire. Gen. John C. Black, Representative at large, said that if the people of Chicago, especially those charged with the management of the fair. believed it could be made a legal and inancial success, he would be in favor of continuing its existence for another year. But only, of course, upon the request of the people of Chicago,

Representative Frank J. Aldrich, in whose district the fair ground is located, said it was for the local directors and the commissioners to determine that they want the fair kept open. Upon the expression of that request, he had no doubt, Congress would act favorably and the Chicago Representatives would do all they could. "We all feel," he added, "that too much money has been expended on the buildings, that they are too beautiful in detail and magnificent as a whole to be destroyed in six months. November is not a bad month in Chicago, and independent of the question of continuing the fair next year I think it would be a good thing to keep it open until Decem-

Representative Durborow thought the extension of the fair would be a good thing. It would belp out financially and allow a greater number of persons to visit. Since his arrival in Washington a number of members had told him that, owing to the financial condition of the country, persons in their districts who wished to visit the exposition had been prevented from doing

Representative Hitt, of the district adoining Chicago on the west, said, enthusiastically, that whatever the people of Chicago desired to have done, after a full study of the situation, ought to be done. and he would aid in accomplishing it. "The matter, however," he said, "should not be bastily determined. Philadelphia discussed a continuance of the Centennial. but finally concluded not to attempt it. But I have confidence in the managers of the Columbian exposition, and know that if they believe the opening next year can be successful they will make it so."

Congress of Many Reformers. CHICAGO, Aug. 7 .- The congress on sci-

ence of government, including jurisprudence and law reform, suffrage, civil service reform and city government, which will be in session all this week at the Art Institute, was opened to-day. Among those present were Edwin Dudley, of Boston, well known in connection with law-andorder leagues; Prof. J. B. Thayer, of the Howard Law School; Judge Thomas J. Semmes, of New Orleans; President Henry Wade Rodgers, of Northwestern University; Bishop Fallows, Elizabeth Hoynton Herbert and Belva Lockwood. W. D. Foulke delivered a notable address on civil service. Another feature was a paper by Judge Cooley on the administration of civil jus-

Gotham Brokers Still Paying High Premiums for Currency Notes and Specie,

While at the Subtreasury There Is an Abundant Supply of Both, Which Can Be Got in Exchange for Their Equivaleuta.

Treasury Employes Working Extra Time on National Bank Notes.

About \$1,250,000 to Be Printed Daily-Assignment of the Chicago Iron and Steel Company, a Northern Indiana Concern.

STILL IN NEED OF CURRENCY. Brokers Paying Premiums Notwithstanding

the Subtreasury Is Well Supplied. NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .- Aside from the meeting of Congress and its possible action on the silver question, together with its probable effect on business in general the stock market in partieular, the principal subject of discussion to-day was the continued scarcity of all forms of currency, notes and specie, In fact, according to well-informed bankers, that was in some respects the most serious question of the day, although many of them were of the opinion that the difficulty would right itself in a few days. Others said that the scarcity would not be reheved until confidence was restored, and that would not be until Congress had repealed the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law.

Money brokers were to-day paying as high as 11/2 to 2 per cent, for currency, and were getting as high as 34 for it in big lots. Their offices were crowded all day, and they were evidently doing a big business. These money brokers are using every expedient to get currency out of the banks and the subtreasury. They are buying up all drafts on the treasury, such as pension checks, postoffice drafts, mint checks, etc., as well as big bills. As far as possible the treasury is doing all it can to prevent the brokers getting currency out of the

One peculiar feature to-day in connection with this scaroity of cash was that money brokers were bidding from 4 to 4 of I per cent, for gold to arrive, notwithstanding that the rate of foreign exchange to-day, it was said, for demand bills (\$4.84%) did not warrant the importation of gold. Sight sterling was in demand to-day in consequence of the offering of a premium

for gold. The Fourth National Bank to-day threw out the account of Zimmerman & Forshay. on account, as stated, of their business methods, including the offering of a premium for current funds and exacting of a still higher premium when funds were resold. Zimmerman & Forshay are large

bullion dealers. Regarding a dispatch from Chicago that the banks of that city intended to make mandatory drafts on New York banks, the president of one of the largest financial institutions here said: "Such talk is absurd. Nothing of the sort has been or will be done, The officers of the Chicago banks are to be credited with common sense. Whatever threats have been made have come from the Chicago banks with the smallest balances here. Chicago could not do business without keeping up balances in New York. If the New York banks were to throw out the accounts of the Chicago banks, Chicago might as well move out into the middle of Lake Michigan. When Chicago was in trouble New York sent it millions upon millions of currency. As soon as it thinks it is out of its dilemma it becomes impudent. If it finds itself in another emergency it will again ask New York for aid." From another source it is learned that the New York banks have not and will not refuse to cash Chicago checks when presented in the ordinary course of business, but they will resist any organized attempt to draw heavy amounts of money from her simply for the purpose of

strengthening Western institutions. At the subtreasury to-day it was said that there was an abundant supply of ourrency on hand, which the banks can have in exchange for its equivalent. There are also about \$30,000,000 of standard silver dollars, which can be obtained in exchange for silver certificates of either large or small denomination.

The subtreasury was debtor to the clearing house to-day in the sum of \$97,000, which it paid in treasury notes. It is probable that the aubtreasury will continue to be debtor each day to the clearing house, so that there will be no longer any necessity for the managers to skirmish around and gather in enough cash from some of the large down-town banks in order to pay the government balance. The subtreasury, of course, only deals in cash, and does not receive clearing-house loan certificates. The clearing-house loan committee issued \$1,015,000 more loan certificates to-day, making the total amount now outstanding \$36,-065,009, which means that the associated banks have pledged just \$50,000,000 of their bills receivable with the clearing-house loan committee as security for the loan certificates issued.

INCREASING THE CIRCULATION.

Government Employes Working Extra Hours

to Supply National Banks with Notes. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- To meet the constantly increasing demand for national

bank notes from banks which are taking advantage of the low rate of government bonds and buying them and increasing their circulation, Secretary Carlisle has ordered the force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to work from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. With these extra bours the total issue per day, beginning with to-morrow, will be about \$1,250,000, exclusive of reissues.

The gold in the treasury is daily increase ing. It stands to-day \$102,291,895, or \$2,291,. 395 above the reserve. The net balance of the treasury, however, by the statement issued to-day, shows a decrease attributed largely to a falling off in customs receipts. This balance is \$15,989,722. The subsidiary silver in the treasury amounts to \$12,595,-000. So far this month the receipts in round figures amount to \$5,000,000 and the expenditures to \$7,750,000, of which \$3,000,6000 have been paid on the pension account. The large expenditures have reduced the net balance. The fact that customs receipts are falling off, while it affects the government revenue from that source, has an opposite bearing upon the general presperity of the country, as it shows that less money is being expended abroad for imported merchandise.

The offers of silver to the Treasury Department to-day aggregated 505,000 ounces. and of this amount 21,000 ounces were purchased at 72.6, and the same price tendered

for the remainder. Bank Examiner Caldwell has been placed in charge of the closed national bank at Storgis, Mich. Controller Eckels has authorized the First National Bank of Hutchinson, Kan., late suspended, to re-open for business, and has appointed D. C. Taylor receiver of the First National Bank of Kankakee, Ill. This bank failed some time ago.

Refused to Accept New York Exchange. CHICAGO, Aug. 7 .- The officers of the Stock Yards National Bank caused a mild sensation to-day when they refused to accapt New York exchange from E at an buyers. The stand taken by the bank officials had an effect on the market, which went considerably lower than on Saturday and